recognised as industry within the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The incentives available to industrial undertakings in backward areas are not available to Offices of transport companies located in backward areas.

(c) Import of capital goods by various types of actual users is allowed as per the Import-Export Policy, April-1985 to March-1988, subject to certification of essentiality of import and indigenous clearance.

Portland Cement

353. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI RAMSINGHBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Standards, American Standards or Indian Standard Industries, in their specifications for Ordinary Portland Cement, have stipulated any specific colour for Ordinary Portland Cement and if so, what colour is essential for qualifying as Ordinary Portland Cement; and

(b) whether the Cement manufacturer is at liberty to produce Ordinary Portland Cement in some colour other than grey colour without affecting anyway the chemical and physical requirements as prescribed by ISI-269/76 with a view to safeguard his product from adulteration and for keeping distinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No specific colour has been stipulated by British Standards, American Standards or Indian Standards Industries in their specifications for Ordinary Portland Cement. Depending upon the raw material mix used, natural colour of cement obtained may vary, but no specific colour is essential in qualifying as an Ordinary Portland Cement.

(b) In accordance with the scheme of compulsory ISI Certification Mark introduced w.e.f. 1-7-83, in respect of cement, all producers of cement in the country are required to manufacture Ordinary Portland Cement according to Indian Standards. However, the Indian Standard does not preclude the production of Ordinary Portland Cement in colour other than natural colour provided it satisfies all the requirements of India Standard.

Assistance sought by Panjab Government under UNDP Programme

354. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has repeatedly urged the Central Government to provide assistance under UNDP programme (1985—90) for small scale sector in the State;

(b) what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) whether the Central Government have not approved even a single project under UNDP assistance; and

(d) what further efforts Central Government propose to provide assistance for the small scale sectors in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Government of India in consultation with the Government of Punjab had recommended 3 new projects under UNDP programme for 1985—90. These projects could not be accommodated due to resource constraints by the UNDP. However, UNDP approved additional funds for the following 4 ongoing projects for 1985—90 programme for the State of Punjab:—

(i) Sewing Machine Dev. Centre. Ludhiana.

(ii) Bicycle Research & Development Centre, Ludhiana.

(iii) Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar.

(iv) Development of Hosiery & Knitwear Industry, Ludhiana.

Goindwal Nucleus Industrial Complex in Punjab

355. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investment to the tune of Rs. 100 crores was planned by the Central Government to develop the Goindwal Nucleus Industrial Complex which was launched in Amritsar District in 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that only an investment of Rs. 3 crores have been made by the Central Government so far; and

(c) if so by when the remaining investment is likely to be made and what further steps are likely to be taken by the Central Government to develop the Goindwal Nucleus Industrial Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Establishment of Nucleus Industrial Complex is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government provides special incentives for certified Nucleus Plants set up in identified backward areas. Amritsar District, in which Goindwal is located, has been made eligible to all concessions available to Category 'C' districts, as a special case, with effect from 1-4-85. The criteria for certification of Nucleus Plants and incentives available are given in the booklet on 'Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas', copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Import of power equipments by BHEL

356. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy imports of power equipments are likely to adversely affect the production in BHEL;

(b) if so whether the BHEL authorities have drawn the attention of the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so what is the reaction of the Goverment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) to (c) Constraint of resources for the setting up of new power plants is one of the principal causes of the low order book position in BHEL. It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenous capacity. Import is resorted to only selectively and on merits depending on the totality of circumstances.

Industrial houses

357. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest figures of first ten industrial houses each in private sector with regard to (i) Paid up capital (ii) Capital employed (iii) Annual production (iv) annual excise duty paid and (v) profits and loss account; and the corresponding figures with respect to top 10 Central Public Undertakings;

(b) the details of the incentives available to the industries which achieve higher productivity and profitability; and

(c) whether there is any lagal provision under the law for seeking explanations from the companies including private sector for lower productivity; if so, what are the details thereof?